

Frank Walker & Sons

Nurserymen & Florists

100 Brisbane Street - - Launceston

1941-42

Tasmania
Australia

Ornamental Trees - Flowering Shrubs - Fruit Trees - Annuals
Perennials - High Class Floral Work - Seeds and Cut Flowers

AT OUR
COUNTRY
NURSERY



RHODODENDRONS AT LALLA Grown fully Exposed to Sun and Wind

PHONE :

Sandhill Nursery, Launceston 71
Brisbane St. Shop, Launceston 100

Established 1876

Special Uses of Flowers

FOR CUT FLOWERS

Acroclinium	Calendula	Dianthus	Mignonette	Rudbeckia
Agrostemma	Calliopsis	Didiscus	Nasturtium (Gleam)	Salpiglossis
Anchusa	Candytuft	Gaillardia	Nigella	Scabiosa
Antirrhinum	Carnation	Gerbera	Pentstemon	Schizanthus
Arctotis	Centaurea	Gomphrena	Petunia	Stocks
Aster	Chrysanthemum	Gypsophila	Phlox	Sweet Peas
Brachycome	Clarkia	Helichrysum	Poppy Nudicaule	Verbena
Cacalia	Coreopsis	Larkspur	Pyrethrum Roseum	Zinnia
		Marigold		

ANNUALS THAT DO WELL IN A SLIGHTLY MOIST SOIL

Amaranthus	Larkspur	Marigold	Mignonette	Ricinus
Calendula	Linum	Marvel of Peru	Nigella	

ANNUALS WHICH WITHSTAND DROUGHT

Ageratum	Candytuft	Dianthus	Marigold	Statice
Alyssum	Centaurea	Dimorphotheca	Marvel of Peru	Tithonia
Arctotis	Chorizanthe	Gaillardia	Mesembryanthemum	Verbena
Bartonia	Coreopsis	Helianthus	Petunia	Vinca
Brachycome	Cosmos	Hollyhock	Portulaca	Zinnia
Calliopsis	Cynoglossum	Humulus	Scabiosa	

ANNUALS FOR FRAGRANCE

Alyssum	Centaurea imperialis	Mignonette	Scabiosa	Sweet William
Candytuft	Heliotrope	Nasturtium (Gleam)	Stocks	Valeriana
Carnation	Matthiola	Nicotiana	Sweet Peas	Wallflower
		Petunia		

ANNUALS FOR POOR SOIL

Alyssum	Celosia	Cosmos	Mesembryanthemum	Statice
Antirrhinum	Chorizanthe	Euphorbia	Nasturtium	Ursinia
Carthamus	Clarkia	Godetia	Portulaca	Venidium
		Kochia		Verbena

ANNUALS WHICH PREFER A LIME SOIL

Amaranthus	Dianthus	Hunnemannia	Mignonette	Stocks
				Wallflower

FOR SEMI SHADE

Anchusa italica	Campanula	Geum	Lupin	Platycodon
Aquilegia	Centaurea	Godetia	Myosotis	Sweet William
Bellis perennis	Clarkia	Linaria	Pansy	

DWARF EDGING PLANTS

Ageratum	Aubrietia	Lobelia	Nasturtium (Dwarf)	Pyrethrum aureum
Alyssum	Bellis	Marigold (French)	Nemesia	Verbena compacta
Arabis	Campanula carpatia	Marigold (Signata)	Nemophila	Viola
Armeria	Gazania	Pumila)	Pansy	Virginian Stock
		Myosotis		Zinnia Tom Thumb



Summer Flowering Annuals

For the main Summer and Autumn display of Flowers, plant in September, October and November.

1941 Season



Visitors are cordially invited to inspect our stock at the Sandhill Nursery, especially during the Winter.

During June, July and August we shall have many thousands of Carnations under glass, in bloom, also the most extensive collection of Cymbidium Orchids also in flower.

The Winter is the best time to inspect stocks of Ornamental Trees, as we have a considerable number at the nursery, of the stock grown at our country branch nursery. These include the finest varieties for the Tasmanian climate.

We thank our numerous customers for their long continued support during the past sixty-five years, and solicit a continuance of their valued orders.

Special attention is given to Country Orders

RHODODENDRONS

EXTRA STRONG PLANTS, 5/- AND 7/6



We recommend the following varieties. A collection from the following list will permanently enhance the beauty of your garden.

The rapidly increasing popularity of Rhododendrons is due to the fact that they thrive in Tasmania, producing a wonderful profusion of beautiful blooms. As the plants grow older and larger, so the display of flowers becomes finer. Very little cultivation is required.

N.B.—Lime in quantity is fatal to Rhododendrons. Heavy manuring is not advised (except leaf mould, or decayed cow manure). All our stock is grown at Lalla, fully exposed to frosts, sun, wind, etc., therefore thoroughly acclimatised, and for that reason, like our other plants and shrubs, to be preferred to imported plants higher in price, and not acclimatised to our severe winters. Water freely in dry weather.

Rhododendrons guaranteed 99 per cent. Lalla grown, and on their own roots (Layered Stock).

ALBUM NOVEUM.—Extra strong grower, lovely soft mauve.

BLAUNDYANUM.—Deep Rosy Crimson. 3/6 each.

BETSY DE BRUIN (New).—Brilliant Red, very fine blooms. 7/6 each.

BARNET GLORY.—A glorious deep Rosy Scarlet, recent introduction. 5/- to 7/6 each.

BAGSHOT BEAUTY (New).—Bright Ruby Red, very fine variety. 7/6 each.

BOUQUET DE FLEURS.—Pale delicate Pink. 3/6 each.

CYNTHIA (Syn. Lord Palmerston).—A magnificent variety. Rosy Crimson. 5/- each.

COMPTE DE GOMER.—Soft Pink. 3/6 each.

COUNTESS OF HADDINGTON.—Pale soft Rose, beautiful single waxy flowers. 5/- each.

CARACTICUS.—Fine old red variety. 3/6 each.

DAINTY MAID.—Delicate Pink, large truss, vigorous. 3/6.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.—A good deep Rose. 3/6 each.

DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE.—Medium size Red blooms. 3/6, 5/- each.

E. S. RAND.—Red, a fine variety. 5/- each.

PINK DELIGHT.—A very beautiful Pink. 3/6 each.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN.—Very old variety, extra vigorous. Rose. 3/6 each.

PELEPEDOS.—Red shade, deep centre. 3/6 each.

PURITY.—White, faint yellow spots. 3/6 each.

PINK PEARL.—Still one of the finest of all Rhododendrons, enormous blooms purest clear Pink, we have the largest stock of this beautiful variety, of any nursery in Australasia, all sizes from 5/- up to large specimens at 21/- each.

PONTICUM.—One of the hardiest sorts, Purple. 3/6 each.

F. H. STANLEY.—Cerise, Rose centre, vigorous. 3/6 each.

F. D. GODMAN.—A beautiful variety, Blotched Crimson. 5/- each.

FRAGRANTISSIMA.—Delightfully perfumed, White flushed with Pale Rose. 2/6, 3/6 each.

GIBSONI.—White, single, extra free flowering. 3/6 each.

HUGO KOSTER (New).—Extra large blooms. 5/- to 7/6.

J. H. AGNEW.—Rose ground, maroon centre. 3/6 each.

KATE WATERER.—Bright Pink, with conspicuous yellow centre. 3/6 each.

LADY CATHCART.—Lovely Rose shade, Chocolate blotch in centre. 3/6 each.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE.—Delicate pale Pink. 3/6 each.

LIMBATUM.—Red, with White centre spots. 3/6 each.

MICHAEL WATERER.—Scarlet. 3/6 each.

MADAME WAGNER.—Beautiful soft Pink. 3/6 each.

Mrs. TOM AGNEW.—White, yellow centre. 3/6 each.

NEW HELIO.—A fine strong Heliotrope variety. 3/6 each.

ROSEUM ELEGANS.—Rose. 3/6 each.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.—A magnificent Scarlet Red. 3/6, 5/- each.

SAPPHO.—Pale Creamy White, dark centre, very conspicuous. 3/6 each.

WILLIAM JAMBOUR.—Rosy Purple, deeper centre. 3/6 each.

WHITE PEARL.—Pale Pink, fades to White, a splendid variety. 3/6 each.

WILLIAM AUSTIN.—An extra fine Red. 3/6 each.

WARRIOR.—Grows to a small tree, under good conditions, a very fine Red variety. 3/6 each.

Prices of all varieties vary considerably in each kind according to age, and size of plants.

Special "Lalla" Collection of Rhododendrons

12 Assorted Varieties, Strong Plants in best shades for 35/-

GHENT AZALEAS (Deciduous)

The wonderful colours in the newer varieties, were quite distinct from other plants, in many kinds, the delicate, extremely beautiful colours appear to be luminous, in comparison, causing other flowers to be of dull crude colourings. Where suitable conditions can be given, we strongly recommend all the following, as being of exceptional merit.

APPLE BLOSSOM.—Charming Apple Blossom Pink. 5/-.
 ANTHONY KOSTER.—A glorious colour, Golden Yellow. 3/6 each.
 BETSY DE BRUIN.—Apricot, Orange Red edging. 3/6 each.
 CHICAGO.—Deep Red. 5/- each.
 COMPTE DE GOMER.—Rose. 3/6 each.
 DUCHESS OF PORTLAND.—One of the finest Pink shades. 5/- each.
 DULCINEE.—A beautiful Salmon Red. 3/6 each.
 DR. REICHENBACH.—Tree Flowering, Maize Yellow. 3/6.
 DAVINIA.—Fiery luminous Red. 5/- each.
 FLORADORA.—Orange Red. 3/6 each.
 EMILE LIEBIG.—Orange Yellow, delightful shading. 3/6 each.
 E. S. COOLIDGE.—Beautiful Pink. 5/- each.
 GENERAL VETTER.—Richest Deep Orange. 3/6 each.
 F. J. SEIDEL.—Lovely Salmon Orange. 3/6 each.
 H. H. WITTE.—One of best kinds. Orange Yellow. 3/6.
 HUGO KOSTER.—Richest Salmon Red. 5/- each.

J. J. DE VINK.—Soft Rose. 3/6 each.
 MADAME A. WARRALLEES.—Coppery Red. 3/6 each.
 MARINA.—Rose. 5/- each.
 PETER KOSTER.—Orange Red. 3/6 each.
 MULTATULI.—Brilliant Orange Red. 3/6 each.
 NICHOLAS BEETS.—Lovely deep Orange, very fine. 3/6.
 ORANGE QUEEN.—Orange Yellow. 3/6 each.
 PRINCE OF ORANGE.—Extra fine Orange. 3/6 each.
 ROBESPIERRE.—Beautiful bright Orange Red. 3/6 each.
 SALMON ROSE.—Rich soft colouring. 3/6 each.
 SULPHUR QUEEN.—A most delicate sulphur shade. 3/6.
 TERRA COTTA.—Very rich shade. 3/6 each.
 WILLIAM GUMBLETON.—Nankeen Yellow. 3/6 each.
 RUSTICA.—Flora Plena type (double). 4/6 each.
 AIDA.—Double Rose, shaded Violet. 4/6 each.
 BYRON.—Double White. 4/6 each.
 IL TASSO.—Double Red. 4/6 each.
 NORMA.—Double bright Rose, shaded Violet. 4/6 each.

The new larger flowered varieties are a great improvement on the older kinds, both in form and size; also greater number of beautiful shades.

We have a large number of the latest introductions, but many of the newer named sorts are similar to each other in colour. We are not listing under name, but will sell them according to the colours required. Colours include varying shades of buff, bronze, apricot, maize, scarlet, etc.

Where Ghent Azaleas thrive, no more beautiful plants could be desired, owing to the soft brilliancy of wonderful colouring.

CULTURAL NOTES.—Ghent Azaleas require very light partial shade, and shelter from the wind. Do not allow the plants to dry out any time in Summer.

Do not give any lime or artificial manures.

Soil requirements same as Rhododendrons.

Plant extra firmly. Loose planting is fatal to many plants. If possible, mulch with leaf mould, beginning of Summer. Light soils are preferable to heavy clay soils. Peat, if good quality, is the ideal soil for them.

Price 3/6 each. 36/- per doz.



BORONIAS

Price 1/- each. 10/- doz.

(Grown from Cuttings, of Splendid Flowering Type)

We have a stock this year of several thousand healthy, young plants.

These are of infinitely superior value to Boronias grown from seed, which are variable in foliage and the flowers in most of them of poor quality.

Can supply young plants from cuttings, a few inches high, one year old established in small pots. 10d each, 9/- per dozen.

These are ideal for customers requiring a number of plants, as freight is much cheaper, and the young plants give good results.

Boronias should be grown in new soil, peat for preference. Do NOT give lime or strong manures.

Larger Sizes, 1/6 to 2/6 each

STANDARD ROSES

Including the best colours of recently introduced varieties.

The past few years have given many hundreds of varieties of new roses, some of which are of outstanding merit, the greatest advance being the exquisite colouring of some of the recent introductions.

It is quite obvious that most of the older varieties are now superseded by decidedly better Roses, so for this season we are not listing Roses under name, but under colour.

Only the best of the older kinds are now stocked. We can give customers best value in this way. For example, last year we sold a large number of Red Roses, varieties ordered chiefly were well-known varieties such as George Dickson, Gen. McArthur, Margaret McGredy, etc., at the same time we could supply vastly better kinds, such as Rouge Mallerin, Crimson Glory, etc., and so on with other colours.

Please order your choice in colour and best shades in each case will be sent.

Colours obtainable in

Standard Roses

Deep Red

Crimson

Light Red

Cerise Red

Scarlet

Pure White

Cream

Cream, Yellow shading

Light Yellow

Sulphur Yellow

Golden Yellow

Deep Bronze

Terra Cotta

Apricot

Orange Yellow

Coppery Apricot

Flame

Rose Pink

Carmine

Pink

Flesh Pink

Pale Pink

Salmon

Peach Pink, etc.

In addition, a large number of beautiful varieties with a fine blending of several shades.

If selection is left to us, special care is taken to send the best collection possible.

Price 30/- to 36/- per doz.



BUSH ROSES

All leading colours. 1/6 each, 15/- per dozen.



CLIMBING ROSES

All shades in best kinds. 1/6 each, 15/- per dozen.

DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES

Valuable for beds or for edging. All shades, 12/- to 15/- per dozen.



HEDGE PLANTS

CUPRESSUS LAMBERTIANA HORIZONTALIS (True variety).—Easily the best Cupressus where a large hedge or breakwind is required. Plant five to six feet apart for a solid hedge. 36/- doz.

CUPRESSUS MACROCARPA. — A useful quick-growing hedge, old trees die after being planted a number of years, cannot recommend Macrocarpa for a permanent hedge, but excellent for a few years. Price, 4/6 to 7/6 doz.

CUPRESSUS TORULOSA.—One of the best Cupressus for hedge for small gardens where C. Lambertiana would be too large. Plant 3 feet apart. Price 20/- to 30/- doz.

CRETAEGUS CRĒNULATA.—Evergreen, grow easily in any soil, covered with small scarlet berries in winter, giving very bright effect. Price 15/- doz.

ENGLISH LAUREL. — Well known, large leaf, evergreen. Price, 12/- doz.

GOLDEN VARIEGATED PRIVET.—This is very bright in colour. It grows easily in most soils, and can be strongly recommended where a moderate sized hedge is required. Price, 5/- to 7/6 doz.

LONICERA NITIDA.—This variety is very ornamental, and is easily grown into a fine compact evergreen hedge of

moderate size. Should be clipped twice annually. Is very largely used in Europe, and will be used extensively in Tasmania when better known. Recommended for hedges on residential blocks. Price, 10/- doz. Plant 1½ feet apart.

PITTOSPORUM NIGRESCENS. — An excellent fine-leaved variety. All kinds of Pittosporums are planted about 1½ feet apart. Price, 6/- to 7/6 per doz., according to grade.

PITTOSPORUM EUGENOIDES.—The variety used in most Pittosporum hedges, 6/- to 7/6 per doz., according to grade.

CUPRESSUS LAMBERTIANA HORIZONTALIS AUREA (The Golden Lambertiana).—2/6 to 3/6 each. This variety is a splendid grower, and is fine to plant as single specimens. It is extremely hardy. A few of these lovely golden foliaged trees has a most cheerful and brightening effect in any large garden. Extra large plants, 3/9 each. Plant about 8 feet apart for hedges.

SCARLET NEW ZEALAND TEA TREE.—Admired chiefly on account of its numerous brilliant red flowers. 1/6 each. Specially reduced price Large plants, 15/- doz.

TREE LUCERNE.—Useful for screening unsightly objects. Grows very quickly, and stands dry situations. 7/6 doz.

Cretaegus Augustifolia

Evergreen. A most spectacular variety. In season it is covered with innumerable small berries of an intense orange shade. A splendid and easily grown variety. 1/6 each, 15/- per dozen.

The above, and the red variety, are excellent for planting against unsightly paling fences. Will grow anywhere.



CARNATIONS

(Best Named Varieties)

Price 1/6 each. 15/- per doz. Well rooted plants

POSITION FOR PLANTING.—The position of the bed must be open on all sides, well drained, and fully exposed to the sun.

Carnations require lime, but not at the same time as the manure is applied.

Decayed cow manure is the best when preparing the beds. Failing this, old stable manure may be used in place. When the plants are half grown to maturity, any of the following manures are useful:—Bone dust, super, soot, or sheep manure.

The first growth should be pinched back when five or six inches long to make them break out into bushy plants.

HINTS ON ROSE GROWING

POSITION OF BEDS.—Select an open sunny position, sheltered from strong winds.

DRAINAGE.—Well drained soil is one of the most important essentials in growing Roses; all other work is rendered futile if the beds are water-logged. If possible, the beds should be arranged so that they are raised a few inches above the level of the pathways. If necessary the beds should be drained with four-inch agricultural pipes. Place at least two feet under the surface, with a decided down-hill run, to drain off the water.

PREPARATION OF BEDS.—Success with Roses, as in all other crops, largely depends on thorough preparation before planting. The beds should be deeply dug in the Autumn to allow the air to penetrate, break up and sweeten the soil. A substantial dressing of bone dust should be sprinkled over the bed before digging. The ground should be dug over about twice or three times before planting. Decayed cow manure or stable manure is one of the best of all manures to dig in, but should be done a few weeks before planting.

TRENCHING.—The importance of trenching the ground is stressed in some great books, and repeated wholesale in most others; but many tests lead us to believe it to be unnecessary with the surface rooting stocks used in practically all Australian nurseries.

We have dug up many old stock beds of roses, many years established and in nearly all the old plants, the roots are only about eight or nine inches under the surface. To trench and heavily manure three feet underground is no use to the plant (except perhaps a few climbers). In level ground the trenched parts tend to attract water in Winter, and this is very bad for Roses.

The best Roses we have grown were on well cultivated beds that had not been trenched.

DEEP PLANTING.—Planting too deeply is the cause of innumerable failures. Dwarfs, climbers and standards should not be planted deeper than five to six inches. The soil must be tramped in as firmly as possible around each plant. The usual instruction to plant so that the union of the stock and scion be at, or just under the surface, is unsound, as some nurseries bud several inches higher up the stem of the stock than others. We bud our own stocks as low as possible, which is a distinct advantage to the Rose.

CULTIVATION.—Frequent cultivation of the soil is necessary if the best blooms are to be produced. During the months from August until April, the soil should be kept in a state of good cultivation by hoeing or shallow digging with a fork at short intervals.

WATERING.—Roses cannot continue to grow and bloom after the roots become dry. Lack of water at the roots is the reason in some cases of poor growth. A soaking that goes down past the roots every few days is advisable in dry weather. Cultivation helps to conserve the moisture.

MANURES.—The following are all valuable manures:—Cow manure, stable manure, bone dust, are the main stays. Just before the buds are full grown, sulphate of ammonia, or nitrate of soda, used at the rate of two ounces to the square yard, and watered in, is a help to the formation of fine large blooms. The analysis of burnt stems and roots of Roses, reveal about 48 per cent. lime, therefore the necessity for Autumn liming of soil can easily be understood. The result of liming of the soil is not quickly apparent, but it does in time show good results.

PRUNING.—This is necessary each Winter. The second or third week in July is the best around Launceston. Very late districts subject to severe frosts may be left until early in August. If pruned too early, the young growths shoot early, and very great damage may be caused by late frosts.

SOIL.—Roses do well in many kinds of soil. The presence of a clay subsoil not far from the surface is of more importance than the richness of the top soil. In some rich soils, where the subsoil is several feet deep, Roses will not thrive; but they do well in poor soils, well manured where good subsoil exists near the surface.



Seaside Planting

Customers possessing holiday shacks on sea coasts, frequently send orders for trees and shrubs for planting, often such orders include varieties most unsuitable for sea coast positions. To eliminate disappointment, we offer our selection, specially suited to such conditions as follows:

12 Distinct Hardy Shrubs for Seaside Planting for 15/-

N.B.—For best results, see Instructions for Preparation for Tree-Planting where only pure sand exists. Good loam should be placed in each hole and sand removed.

ORNAMENTAL TREES

Grown for planting under Tasmanian climate conditions. Plant during June, July, or August.



ACACIA MELANOXYLON.—Blackwood. One of the few trees, under which grass will grow, this is unusual in most Australian trees. 1/6 each, 15/- doz.

ABIES DOUGLASSI.—The well known Douglas Fir. A splendid Conifer, in good rainfall areas Balled Plants. 3/6 each.

AESCULUS HIPPOCASTRUM (Horse Chestnut).—A magnificent flowering deciduous tree, requires rich deep soil for best results. 2/6 to 5/- each.

AURACARIA EXCELSA (Norfolk Island Pine). — Only recommended for planting near sea coast.

ACER PLATANOIDES (Norway Maple).—A large deciduous tree, growing to 100 feet in height. Of fine appearance with beautifully cut green leaves, which turn to pale yellow in the Autumn. A native of the Caucasus Mountains. 2/6 each.

ACER NEGUNDA (Ash Leaved Maple).—A rapid growing Maple, sometimes attaining over 60 feet in height under favourable conditions. Largely planted in Western plains of U.S.A. because of its hardiness under cold dry conditions.

BETULA ALBA (Silver Birch).—One of the most graceful of all deciduous trees, the beautiful foliage turning yellow in the Autumn. The extreme slenderness of the branches adds greatly to its attractiveness. With age the tree becomes snow white, the tree is an object of beauty in the winter when the foliage has disappeared (Europe). 2/6 upwards.

CEDROS DEODARA.—One of the finest of all ornamental Conifers, beautiful pyramidal form, lovely graceful foliage. 3/6 each.

CELTIS OCCIDENTALIS. (Nettle Tree).—A fine deciduous tree, for dry districts, free from diseases. 2/6 each.

CASTANEA (Spanish Chestnut).—A fine spreading deciduous tree, only suitable for rich, deep soil, with fair rainfall. 2/6 to 3/- each.

CARPINUS BETULIS (European Hornbeam). — Deciduous, little known in Tasmania. 2/6 each.

CRATAEGUS OXYCANTHA (Flowering Hawthorn). — Double Pink, Red or White. 2/6 each

CUPRESSUS LAMBERTIANA HORIZONTALIS. — Very hardy spreading Cypress, splendid shelter. 2/6 to 3/-.

CUPRESSUS LAMBERTIANA HORIZONTALIS AUREA. A beautiful golden form of the preceding variety. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA. — An extremely hardy variety, that withstands drought, highly ornamental, good for light soil. 2/- to 2/6 each.

CUPRESSUS BRUNNEANA.—A fine erect golden Cypress, with light foliage. 2/6 each.

CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS STRICTA (Roman Cypress). The classic tall narrow Cypress, of Italian landscapes, long lived. 2/6, 3/6 each.

CUPRESSUS TORULOSA.—A fine Himalayan species that stands hard conditions, make a fine specimen. 2/6 each.

EUCALYPTUS FICIFOLIA (Scarlet Flowering Gum). — The best flowering sort, plant in well drained place, rather dry position. 1/6 each.

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS (Tasmanian Blue Gum).—Too well known to require any description it has been planted in many countries for various reasons such as drying up wet places, for fuel and for ornamental purposes, as well as for timber. 10/- doz., 45/- per 100.

EUCALYPTUS VIMINALIS (Manna Gum). — A graceful variety of Australian Gum, valuable on account of its rapid growth and its great hardiness, almost as fast growing as the Blue Gum. It is considered a good Bee tree. 10/- doz., 45/- per 100.

EUCALYPTUS BOTTRYOIDES.—Very fast growing, makes splendid fuel. 10/- doz., 45/- per 100.

CRYPTOMERIA ELEGANS.—A very fine well known variety of Japanese Cedar, it is at its best throughout the winter when the foliage turns a distinct reddish hue. Only grows at its best in positions where a fair amount of moisture is present. Not suitable for dry windswept places. 1/6, 2/6, to 3/6 each.

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA.—The green foliage variety, best in mountain districts, of good rainfall. 2/6 each.

FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR (English Ash). — Tall growing deciduous tree often growing over 100 feet in sheltered situations, the foliage turns yellow in the Autumn. English Ash is one of the most valuable of timber trees. It may be seen growing in many parts of Tasmania, growing into splendid specimens. 2/6. Can supply at greatly reduced rates per 100.

FRAXINUS AMERICANA (American Ash). — A splendid variety of Ash for this climate. A number of trees to be seen in old gardens have grown into very large spreading trees of great beauty. In height it grows about the same as the English Ash, but ultimately assumes a wider and more spreading habit. A very marked difference exists between the periods of commencing the new Spring growth, this variety is one of the earliest trees to show the Spring foliage, but the English Ash is one of the latest, a great advantage is that it grows well in most soils. 2/6 each.

FRAXINUS RAYWOODI (Claret Ash). — A beautiful deciduous tree with the Typical Ash Foliage. A more compact grower than English or American Ash. The foliage is noted for its Autumn tints. It is interesting to note that this variety of Ash often fails to show the Autumn colouring when growing vigorously in the young stage, but develops later. 3/6 each.

FAGUS SYLVATICA PURPUREA (Copper Beach). — Requires moisture in Summer to do well, best planted on large watered lawns. One of the finest ornamental trees. 5/-, 7/6, 10/- each.

JUGLANS NIGRA (Black Walnut).—One of the best of the large growing American forest trees. In their native climate, specimens have reached a height of 150 feet. It appears to grow slowly in the young stage in Tasmania, but is well worth waiting for and much to be preferred to some rapid growing trees that are comparatively short lived. 2/6 each. Not as easily transplanted as most trees.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.—Continued

LARIX EUROPEA (The Larch).—Known as one of the most beautiful of deciduous Conifers, strongly recommended. 3/6 each.

PICEA NORDMANNEANA.—Noted for its perfect symmetry, a splendid fir, of great beauty, beautiful green, large size, 5/- each.

POPLAR ALBA (Silver Poplar).—This well known variety grow to fine large trees, foliage turning yellow in the Autumn, in Summer the lightest breeze agitating the leaves revealing the silver tomentum on the underside in contrast to the dark green on top side of leaves, is most attractive. The difficulty of dealing with suckers which are often a pest with silver poplars when grown from cuttings can be overcome by budding them on to non-suckering varieties. 3/6 each.

PSUEDO ACACIA (Locust Tree).—Exceptionally hardy tree for any soil. 2/6 each.

PINUS INSIGNIS.—Balled Plants, 10/- doz.

POPLAR BOLLEANA.—A tall columnar variety of Silver Poplar, the leaves are not quite the same form as the ordinary silver variety, being more finely cut. It is valuable to plant to secure certain landscape effects, but excessive planting of tall fastigate trees should be avoided. 2/6 each.

POPLAR LOMBARDY.—Tall narrow growing Poplar, well known to all. A most picturesque variety when planted in suitable positions. 2/- to 2/6 each.

POPLAR ANGULATA CORDATA.—A tall, rapid growing variety, one of the strongest growing varieties known. The foliage is similar to that of *P. Monoifera*, but slightly larger. Young trees grow with exceptional vigour. In time will probably be one of the most favoured poplars for growing in Tasmania. 3/6 each.

POPLAR SEROTINA AUREA (Golden Leaved Poplar). — Recommended only for moist positions.

POPLAR YUNNANENSIS. — New variety from Asia, very large green leaves, a fine spreading tree, very robust. 2/6 each.

POPLAR DELTOIDES.—Enormous leaves, extremely vigorous spreading tree, 2/6, 3/6 each.

POPLAR MONOLIFERA. — An old variety of spreading branches, very hardy, a fine variety. 2/6 each.

POPLAR TRICHOCARPA.—An unknown variety in Tasmania, very hardy, an enormous grower, very distinct. 5/- each.

QUERCUS RUBRA.—A splendid growing scarlet oak that will grow very much larger than the two scarlet varieties to be found in most gardens in Tasmania. When grown in suitable districts this should prove one of the finest ornamental trees for Tasmania. It is extremely beautiful in the Autumn.

Among the innumerable species of Oaks will be found some of the most beautiful varieties of trees suitable for tree planting in this climate, although some are slow growing in the early stages, this short period is not worth considering, when it is remembered that some varieties will live nearly a thousand years. 3/6, 5/-, 10/- each.

QUERCUS PALUSTRIS.—A beautiful Scarlet Oak, sometimes growing over 80 feet. The foliage turns from green to rich crimson and scarlet in the Autumn. The avenues of this variety have grown particularly well at Canberra, a climate which in many ways, is similar to that of Tasmania. 3/6, 5/-, 10/- each.

QUERCUS COCCINEA.—This is very popular and many fine specimens may be seen in Tasmanian gardens. It is distinct from the two preceding varieties, the growth being more spreading and branches more slender. The leaves are narrower and more sharply cut, but colour in the Autumn in rich scarlet or crimson, the colour, as with most deciduous trees, being better in the moist seasons than in dry ones. 3/6, 5/-, 10/- each.

QUERCUS CERRIS (Turkey Oak).—A fine large growing Oak, sometimes attaining a height of 120 feet, notable for its fine form and its deep foliage. 2/6, 3/6.

SALIX VITTELLINA AUREA (Golden Willow).—A very hardy willow, much planted on account of its brilliant golden yellow stems, throughout the Winter. 1/6, 2/6 each.

SALIX VITTELLINA AUREA PENDULA (Golden Weeping Willow).—A particularly fine variety, very hardy, grows rapidly, its golden stems have a brightening effect on the surroundings during the Winter, strongly recommended. 2/6 each.

SALIX SACRAMENTO.—A fine strong erect green Willow, grows to a magnificent tree and grows well in fairly dry situations, strongly recommended. 2/6 each.

SEQUOIA GIGANTEA (Wellingtonia).—One of the grandest of all big growing trees, rising to great dimensions, in good soil, with the most perfect pyramidal form. 3/6.

SORBUS AUCUPARIA (Mountain Ash or Rowan Tree). — A beautiful medium sized tree, best in sheltered position, red fruits and Autumn tinted foliage. 2/6, 3/6 each.

THUJOPSIS DOLABRATA.—A fine evergreen conifer, with very distinct green foliage. 3/6 each.

TILIA EUROPEA (Lime Tree).—A great favourite with tree lovers, on account of its beautiful form, and exquisitely shaded green foliage, but requires good soil, and rainfall to secure best results. 3/6 each.

ULMUS CAMPESTRIS (English Elm).—One of the hardiest and largest growing deciduous trees beautiful in Autumn. Grows in almost any soil. 3/6 each.

ULMUS (Canadian Elm).—Even more popular than the English Elm, grows faster when young, beautiful Autumn effect, leaves turn bright golden yellow. 3/-, 3/6 each.



Prices of all Trees and Shrubs are for the ordinary sizes of young trees.



Larger and more advanced specimens are priced according to height and age.



Orders are packed to arrive in perfectly fresh condition in any part of Tasmania.



Best season for planting Trees is during the months of June, July and August.

Tree Planting

PREPARATION OF HOLES

Dimensions.—4 feet x 4 feet.

1. Remove soil to depth of eighteen inches and lay it on sides of the hole.
2. The bottom of each hole to be thoroughly loosened (deeply) with a pick, but left in position.
3. Three pound weight bone dust sprinkled over bottom of hole and on removed soil.
4. Important to always keep top soil on top to cover roots, subsoil is unsuitable.
5. In positions where stiff clay is within two or three inches of the surface, it is often advisable to replace the clay with top soil of a loamy nature, the top four inches only should be used, this should be removed and exposed to the sun and air for several weeks before using, if possible. It is strongly advised that all preparations of holes be made about two months or more before planting, wherever it can be done.

Points that should be strictly observed when planting.

1. Top soil must be thoroughly broken up (but not while it is absolutely wet, immediately after rain) to be in proper condition for planting.
2. Plant not more than one inch deeper than the soil line above the roots observed by different colour of bark.
3. The fine surface soil used for covering in the roots, this must be finely broken up. Soil to be solidly packed in between the roots, which should be properly spaced out.
4. Soil must be very firmly packed in between, and above the roots, full weight of planters boot being used. Failure to tramp in soil very firmly is most serious, causing many trees to die.
5. Soft material to be used to tie trees to stakes that will not cut the bark.
6. Avoid planting immediately after heavy rain. Soil well tramped in while saturated will set like cement and is afterwards too closely packed to obtain necessary aeration.
7. It is better to plant a week later when soil is in good condition than to hurry to get trees in while soil is over wet.

TREATMENT AFTER PLANTING

Large ornamental trees, like all other plants or crops, thrive or fail, according to good or bad methods of cultivation. Good cultivation in this case consists of adequate preparation of holes as previously explained. If possible, holes should be prepared a few weeks, or better still, a few months before planting, to allow air, sun, frost, etc., to beneficially act on the exposed soil, which when first opened is usually closely packed, sour and un-aerated, therefore in a very bad condition for rapid and healthy root action which is the foundation of good, strong growth of the tree. This essential preparation should be followed by cultivation or stirring of the top soil around each tree, once a month this should be done. The cultivation is particularly necessary during the months of October, November, December, January and February, as it is in those months that new growth is made, therefore the necessity for top cultivation in order to retain as much moisture as possible as well as other benefits arising from it. If this treatment is followed for first five seasons after planting, the trees should by that time have grown sufficiently to look after themselves.

LIME

Most of our soil is deficient in Lime.

If about 3 lbs. of Lime can be spread over the removed soil and also the bottom of the hole as soon as dug, it will greatly assist in making the soil easy to work when planting season arrives; in stiff soil, the benefit is very great.

Lime and Manure should not be applied at the same time.

Trees for Tinted Autumn Foliage

Select List of Trees and Shrubs, noted for their beautiful coloured Autumn foliage. Most of them are permanent, and greatly enhance the beauty of a garden. * Large growers.

*ACER PLATANOIDES

*SCARLET NEW ZEALAND BEECH

*ENGLISH ASH

MOUNTAIN ASH

SILVER BIRCH

*GREEN BEECH

*POPLARS

*ELMS

LIRIODENDRON

PRUNUS MOSERI

*SCARLET OAKS

Hardy Garden Shrubs

ACER (The Maple).—Finest varieties Japanese Maples, true imported stock from Japan. 5/- to 7/6 each.

ACER.—Our own selected varieties, grown from seed, of finest Japanese kinds. 2/6, 3/6, to 5/- each, various sizes.

ANDROMEDA JAPONICA.—Evergreen shrub, 4 feet white flowers very beautiful, require similar soil as advised for Rhododendrons. 3/6, 5/- each.

ACACIA BAILLEYANA (Cootamundra Wattle).—Very early flowering. 1/6 each.

ACACIA PYCNANTHA (Golden Wattle). — A beautiful variety, grows well in poor, light soil. 1/6 each.

ACACIA NORMALIS (Queen Wattle).—One of the finest wattles. 1/6 each.

ACACIA MELANOXYLON (Blackwood). 1/6 each.

AZALEA INDICA.—All shades, very fine when grown in lime free soil. 1/6 to 2/6 each.

AZALEA (Ghent).—See special list of best named varieties.

ACUBA JAPONICA.—Evergreen, suitable for moist, shaded positions. 1/6 each.

ARBUTUS UNEDO (Irish Strawberry Tree). — A splendid evergreen, very ornamental when berries are coloured, a most satisfactory shrub for any soil.

BUDDLEA COLVILLEI. — Mauve Pink, of better habit of growth than most buddleas. 1/6 each.

BUDDLEA VEITCHIANA.—Mauve Purple, grown in any soil.

BORONIAS.—Brown variety, best type from cuttings. 1/-, 1/6 to 2/6 each.

BORONIA.—Yellow variety. 1/- to 2/- each.

BENTHAMIA FRAGIFERA.—A fine easily grown evergreen shrub with large red berries. 1/6 to 2/6 each.

BERBERIS WILSONI.—Beautiful berries and Autumn tints, 2/6 to 3/6 each.

CYDONIA JAPONICA (Flowering Quince). — Pink, Red and White varieties. 1/6 each.

CAMELIAS.—1/6 to 2/6 each.

CHOISYA TERNATA.—Evergreen, white flowers. 1/6 each.

CORYLUS AVELLANA ATROPURPUREA. — The purple leaved Filbert recommended for its fine Spring foliage. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

CLETHRA ARBOREA (Lily of the Valley Trees).—Evergreen. 1/6 each.

CHAEMEROPS EXCELSA (Fan Palm).—2/6 to 3/6 each.

COTONEASTER.—These are splendid shrubs, with beautiful Autumn and Winter berries, we have several of best varieties. 1/6 each.

CERATOSTIGMA WILMOTTI.—One of the finest of blue flowering shrubs, specially good. 1/6 each.

CRATAEGUS CORDATA.—A tall grower, beautiful coloured foliage in Autumn, with red berries. 2/6 each.

CRATAEGUS CRENULATA.—Evergreen, grows in all soils, covered with red berries. 1/6 each.

CRATAEGUS ANGUSTIFOLIA.—Evergreen, has beautiful orange berries all through Winter, extra fine. 1/6 to 2/6 each.

DRACAENA AUSTRALIS.—Cabbage Palm. 1/6 to 2/6 each.

DIOSMA PULCHERRIMA.—A new pink flowering variety, very pretty, grows best in sandy soil. 1/6 each.

DAPHNE INDICA RUBRA.—Pink scented variety. 1/6 to 2/6 each.

ERICA.—Various kinds, all shades. 1/6 each.

ERYTHRINA "Christa Galli" (Coral Tree).—1/6 each.

EUGENI UGNI.—Pineapple Berry, low growing evergreen. 1/6 each.

EUCALYPTUS FICIFOLIA (Scarlet Flowering Gum). — The best flowering gum. 1/6 each.

FELECIA AUGUSTIFOLIA.—Evergreen of spreading habit, bright blue flowers. 1/6 each.

FORSYTHIA SUSPENS. — Flowers in late Winter, yellow flowers grows in any soil. 1/6 each.

FLOWERING PLUMS.—Several of best kinds in stock. 2/- to 2/6 each.

FLOWERING APPLES.—Best varieties. 2/6 each.

FLOWERING ALMOND (Beautiful Single Pink).—2/6 each.

FLOWERING PEACHES.—Double, crimson, pink or white. 2/-, 2/6 each.

FLOWERING CHERRIES (Best Japanese kinds).—3/6 each.

FLOWERING ALMOND.—Beautiful single pink. 2/6 each. 1/6 each.

GEVILLIA ROBUSTA (Silky Oak).—Fast growing evergreen. 1/6 each.

GREVILLEA ROSEMARINIFOLIA. — A splendid medium sized shrub, grows in poor soil, red flowers. 1/6 each.

GENISTA ANDREANA.—Yellow and red flowering broom. 1/6 each.

HAKEA EUCALYPTOIDES. — Evergreen, red flowers late Winter. 1/6 each.

HAKEA.—Pink flowering, grows easily in poor soil. 1/6 each.

JUNIPERS.—Very hardy evergreen conifers. 2/6 each.

LEPTOSPERNUM NICHOLLSI.—Scarlet Tea Tree, a splendid shrub. 1/6 each.

LEPTOSPERNUM SANDERSI.—A very fine Pink Tea Tree. 1/6 each.

LAURISTINUS.—Well known evergreen shrub. 1/6 each.

LASIANDRA MACRANTHA.—Light blue flowers, evergreen. 1/6 each.

LILACS.—2/6 each.

LARBURNUM.—Beautiful yellow flowers. 2/6 each.

LIRIODENDRON TULIFERA.—The true tulip tree, greenish yellow flowers. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA. — Pinkish white flowers, purple at base, deciduous. 7/6 each.

MAGNOLIA KOBUS.—Pale pink on reverse of petals, small flowers, deciduous. 3/6 each.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA. — Old white flowering evergreen variety. 3/6 each.

NOTHOFAGUS FUSCA.—New Zealand Red Beech, a magnificent tree. 3/6, 5/-, 7/6 each.

OLEANDERS.—Free Summer Flowering Evergreen Shrubs, several kinds. 1/6 each.

PROTEA MELLIFERA (Cape Honeysuckle).—Good evergreen flowering shrub. 2/6 each.

PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS.—Evergreen blue flowering shrub, Ceratostigma is a better shrub, blue. 1/6 each.

PRUNUS PISSARDI.—Plum, with splendid red foliage, fine for placing among other shrubs, for contrast. 2/6 each.

PRUNUS VESUVIUS.—Large red foliage, both are vigorous growers. 2/6 each.

PHOENIX CANARIENSIS.—The finest Palm for growing on lawns, very graceful variety. Care should be taken to see that the plants are not planted too deeply. 3/6, 5/-, 7/6 each.

PROSTANTHERA ROTUNDIFOLIA.—Beautiful blue native Lilac. 1/6 each.

PHILADELPHUS VIRGINALE. — Purest white, wonderful perfume, one of the finest of Flowering Shrubs. 1/6 each.

PHONTINIA SERRULATA. — Fine foliage, evergreen, red berries, hardy. 1/6 each.

RETINOSPORA SQUARROSA. — All the Retinosporas are medium sized evergreen conifers, of attractive fine foliage and are much used as specimen plants for lawns, soil should be kept cultivated around the plants. R. Squarrosa has a very light bluish grey foliage.

RETINOSPORA LEPTOCLADA.—Grey green foliage, one of the most attractive.

RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA.—Pressed foliage, good variety.

RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA SULPHUREA.—Golden tipped foliage. 2/6 each; large up to 7/6 each.

RHODODENDRONS.—See Special Lists.

PHUS SUCCEEDANEA.—The foliage turns to vivid scarlet in Autumn. 2/6 each.

SPARTIUM JUNCIMUM (Spanish Broom). — An extremely hardy shrub, bright yellow. 1/6 each.

SOPHORA TETRAPTERA (Kowhai).—Fine foliage, beautiful yellow flowers. 1/6, 2/6 each.

SPIREA THUNBERGI.—Covered white flowers in Spring, coloured leaves in Autumn. 1/6 to 2/6 each.

Floral Department

Choicest fresh cut blooms, at all seasons of the year.

As an example of our unequalled resources in cut flowers, we can supply during the dull Winter months when flowers are scarce, the following varieties of cut blooms:—

RED CARNATIONS. In extra large blooms on strong, long stems.

PINK CARNATIONS.

ORCHIDS. A wide range of beautiful shades in the choicest Cymbidian Hybrids.

ERICA AUTUMNALIS. Deepest Rose.

ERICA WILMOREANA. Pink and White.

ERICA MELANTHERA. Mauve.

ERICA PYRAMIDALIS. White.

ERICA REGERMINANS. Palest Mauve.

VIOLETS.

In latter part of the Winter, NARCISSI, EARLY BORONIA, ICELAND POPPIES.

In addition to flowers mentioned, all orders in which foliage is required, are finished with exquisite foliage of the New Zealand Red Beech, also Sprays of Autumn Tinted Symphorecarpus.



Presentation Boxes of Flowers

5/- 7/6 10/6 15/- to 21/- per Box

The above delivered in artistic containers to any Private Address, Hospital, or Boats leaving Launceston.

Shower Bouquets, Ladies' Sprays, Bon Voyage Gifts, and all Floral Emblems.

"Flowers never fail to evoke admiration and give pleasure"

SEND FLOWERS



WREATHS

7/6 10/6 15/- to 21/- each



FLORAL SHEAF

3/6 5/- 7/6 10/6 each



LARGE-SIZED SPECIMEN CYMBIDIUM ORCHID



ORCHIDS.—CYMBIDIUM HYBRIDS.

A Section of one of the Small Glass Houses, Mid-Winter

Orchids

Throughout the Winter and Spring months we can supply the finest quality Cymbidium Orchid Blooms at moderate prices.

These beautiful flowers will last for weeks in a cool room, like other flowers, they keep fresh much longer in deep crystal and earthenware vases or bowls, metal containers should not be used.

SPECIAL OCCASIONS

In season we can post to your friends, with your card, beautiful Blooms, Box of Orchid Blooms at the following values:—

Small Box, 7/6.

Medium Sized Box, 15/-.

Large Box, 25/-

Obtainable Winter and Spring Only.

Cymbidium Hybrids

STRONG ESTABLISHED PLANTS

Having specialised in growing Cymbidium Orchids for years longer than other Australian trade growers, we have probably the largest stock of large plants in Australia, including some extra large 20-year-old Specimen Plants.

Plants may be safely shipped to any part of Australasia.

PRICES:

Plants in 5 in. Pots, 10/6 each; Six Assorted Varieties, various colours for £2/10/- (Our Selection).

Larger Plants, 6 in. and 7 in. Pots. Well-grown Plants, advanced enough to flower well. £2/10/-.
Collection of Six Assorted Varieties for £12/10/- (Our Selection).

We also have Cymbidiums, in many sorts from 2 to 20 years old.



A TYPICAL SPECIMEN PLANT OF CYMBIDIUM ORCHID
Several Thousand Now in Stock at Our Launceston Nursery

Perennials and Other Hardy Plants

ACQUILEGIAS.—1/6 doz.

AURICULAS.—1/6 doz.

AUBRETIAS (Mauve).—1/6 doz.

ANCHUSA.—Tall hardy perennial, blue, 1/- each.

CANNAS.—Assorted, 1/- each, 10/- doz.

BLEEDING HEART (Dielytra). — 2/6 each.

DELPHINIUMS. — One year crowns, 10/- doz.

GEUMS (Red or Yellow).—1/6 doz.

HELIOTROPE.—6d to 1/- each.

HOLLYHOCK.—One year old, 5/- doz.; seedlings, 1/6 doz.

KNIPHOFIA (Red Hot Pokers).—1/- each.

LUPINS PERENNIAL.—1/6 to 5/- doz.

PERENNIAL ASTERS.—6d each, 5/- doz.

POLYANTHUS.—1/6 doz.

PENSTEMONS.—1/6 doz.

PERENNIAL PHLOX.—1/- each; 10/- doz. Best named varieties.

PHYSOSTEGIA.—1/6 doz.

SALVIA BLUE.—1/- each.

SCABIOUS CAUCASICA.—4/6 doz.

THILACTRUM DIPTEROCARPUM.—4/6 doz.; one year old seedlings, 1/6 doz.

A Few of the Choicest Creepers

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHI. — The finest small leaved Virginia Creeper, noted for its glorious Autumn tints. Specially grown large three-year-old plants, 1/6 each.

AMPHELOPSIS LOWI. — Good type Virginia Creeper, 1/6 each.

BOUGAINVILLEAS. — Known as one of the finest creepers in existence, covered for months with purple bracts. Protect from frost first few winters. Once established they grow vigorously. Should be planted in a sunny position. Price, 2/- each. Strong plants.

BIGNONIA LINDLEYANA. — Lilac shade, 1/6 each.

BIGNONIA MACKENI.—A grand evergreen creep, 1/6 each.

CLIMBING ROSES.—See Special List.

HONEYSUCKLES.—1/6 each.

JASMIUM PRIMULINUM. — Beautiful yellow flowers. 1/6.

LATHRUS LATIFOLIUS.—White Everlasting Pea, 1/6 each.

LATHYRUS PUBESCENS.—One of the best of the peas, bright blue. 1/- to 1/6 each.

MANDEVILLEA SUAVEOLEUS. — Strong grower, sweetly scented white flowers.

ORNAMENTAL VINE.—Leaves similar to the fruiting grape, turning to vivid scarlet, orange and other tints in the Autumn, exceedingly pretty. 1/6 ea.

PASSIFLORA EDULIS (Passion Fruit). —9d each.

RHYNCHOSPERUM JASMINOIDES. —A fine slow growing evergreen creeper, when established it is covered with small white flowers, making a fine display. 2/6 each.

TECOMA ROSEA. — Fine evergreen, with rose pink flowers, 2/- each.

TECOMA RADICANS.—A tall deciduous climber, bearing scarlet trumpet shaped flowers; flowers over a long season. 2/- each.

TECOMA GRANDIFLORA. — Orange trumpet-shaped flowers. 2/6 each.

TECOMA TWEEDIANA. — Yellow flowering variety. 2/- each.

WISTARIA SINENSIS FLORE PLENO —A pretty double blue variety. Very fine effect.

WISTARIA SINENSIS.—Free flowering, lavender flowers, very vigorous grower. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

WISTARIA MULTIJUGA. — Long Racemes of flowers, lovely purple shade. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

WISTARIA--MULTIJUGA ALBA. — A fine white variety. 2/6 to 3/6 ea.

WISTARIA MULTIJUGA ROSEA. — Flowers are of a pink shade, 2/6 to 3/6 each.

PANSIES

Last Summer a large number of customers wrote expressing satisfaction with the splendid results from the Pansies supplied.

The "Lalla" strain differs from many otherwise good strains, insofar as most of the plants continue to produce large blooms of good quality for a longer period, and make larger plants. Magnificent effects are to be had by giving special attention to preparation of the beds.

The colours are beautiful, and please all who love good flowers. (Plants obtainable during July, August and September.)

PANSIES, "LALLA" STRAIN.—2/- doz. 100 plants for 15/-.
Post or Freight extra.

PANSY, BEDDING STRAIN.—A cheaper strain where large quantities are required for general garden display or bright colour effects. 1/6 doz. 50 plants, 4/6. Freight extra.

N.B.—Success in growing extra fine Pansies depends very largely upon preparation of the ground several weeks before planting. Decide upon the beds and borders five or six weeks in advance. A heavy dressing of bonedust and a very heavy dressing of decayed cow or stable manure, should be deeply dug in. The ground may then be left until just before planting, when it should be finely dug over with a fork. During the Spring, Pansies respond wonderfully to a few light dressings of most kinds of artificial manures. Always see that the ground is in a well drained, sunny position. Do not plant in the same soil year after year. Many displays of Pansies are over months before they should be, simply for want of water. In dry summers keep soil almost saturated with water.

Fruit Trees

We can supply a large number of varieties, not listed here. It is to our customers' advantage to describe only a few of the finest kinds, proved by long experience to be the best for quality, vigorous growth, and productiveness.

Our aim is to give prominence to the best we have, in all lines of our plants, instead of long confusing lists, containing sorts of inferior quality.

APPLES (for Home Use)

Price, 1/9 each. 18/- per dozen.

GRAVENSTEIN.—Early dessert, yellow with red stripes, very crisp, good flavour.
IRISH PEACH.—Very early; sweet dessert, a reddish colour, blight-proof.
COX'S ORANGE PIPPIN. — Considered the finest dessert apple, medium size, mid-season.
POMME DE NEIGE (Lady in Snow).—Popular dessert apple, red, pure white flesh, juicy and sweet. Mid-season.
JONATHAN.—Ripens a little later than foregoing sorts. A splendid highly coloured apple, excellent for dessert, and exceptionally good cooking sort.

DELICIOUS.—Very rich and sweet flavoured, one of the best; also keeps well.
FIVE CROWN (London Pippin).—Good for every purpose, usually green, sometimes a red flush on exposed side.
WORCESTER PERMAIN.—Fairly early dessert, good colour.
STURMER.—Reddish brown, on green side, recommended for its dessert, cooking, and its splendid long keeping qualities.
NEW YORK (Cleopatra).—Beautiful clear yellow skin, white flesh, rich, but delicate flavour.
EMPEROR ALEXANDER. — Recommended as a splendid cooking apple, very large size, ready early in season.
LALLA.—A splendid red type of Delicious.

PLUMS, 1/9 each, 18/- per dozen.

ANGELINA BURDETT.—Dark purple, fine quality, heavy cropper. Early.
GREEN GAGE.—Pale green, medium size, very rich and sweet. Mid-season.
GOLDEN DROP.—Large light yellow, fine flavour, late.
JEFFERSON.—Large yellow dessert, mid-season.
OCTOBER PURPLE.—Exceptionally fine dessert plum.
POND'S SEEDLING.—Large oval shape, yellow, covered with carmine, very sweet, late.

PRESIDENT.—An extra fine large purple plum, good for all purposes.
WICKSON.—Better than most other Japanese plums.
SATSUMA.—Probably the best of all the Japanese blood plums, weeping habit, heavy cropper.
SANTA ROSA. — Japanese plum, purple crimson, good in every way.
YELLOW MAGNUM BONUM.—The well-known yellow egg plum.

(Other sorts can also be supplied)

PEARS, 1/9 each, 18/- per dozen.

WILLIAM BON CRIETIEN.—Large, sweet and juicy. Should be picked before it is soft, and kept a few days until ripe. This is exactly the same variety as used by canning factories for preserving. Often called Bartlett. Early.
BEURRE BOSC.—A long, tapering pear, with white flesh, fine dessert. Mid-season.
WINTER COLE.—Round Pear, medium size, splendid dessert, ripens late Autumn.
VICAR OF WINKFIELD (Napolean).—Popular old variety, long keeper, splendid cooking pear. Late.

GANCELL'S BERGAMOT. — Round shape, lovely dessert variety, ripens in the Autumn.
KEIFFER'S HYBRID.—Medium size, orange yellow, pineapple flavour, the best variety for training to various shapes, espaliers, pergolas, etc.
DOYENNE DU COMMICE.—Large size, melting, very juicy, finest quality. Autumn.
PACKHAM'S TRIUMPH.—Exceptionally high quality, early pear.

(Other varieties also in stock)

PEACHES, 1/9 each 18/- per dozen.

ALEXANDER'S EARLY.—Fine highly coloured peach. Good quality.
ANZAC.—Splendid early variety, heavy cropper.
BRIGGS' RED MAY.—A fine early peach. Crops variable.
ELBERTA.—Mid-season. A good quality peach. fine colour.
HIGH'S EARLY CANADA.—Good flavour, crops well.
LADY PALMERSTON.—Popular yellow fleshed variety.

LATE CRAWFORD.—Splendid late yellow peach.
PUMP'S SEEDLING.—Extra fine. Mid-season. Free stone.
IRELAND'S SEEDLING.—Early mid-season. One of the finest peaches.
PHILLIPS' CLING.—Large, yellow flesh, for preserving. Late.
WIGGINS.—Highly coloured early peach. First-class.

FRUIT TREES.—Continued**CHERRIES, Price, 2/- each**

FLORENCE.—Pale amber to bright red, very firm flesh, late.
 ST. MARGARET.—Large shining black, heart shape, purple flesh, good variety, late.
 NOBLE.—Large dark red, finest quality.
 BIGGAREAN NAPOLEON.—Large fruit, amber colour where shaded otherwise crimson, firm flesh, late.

BLACK TARTARIAN. — Large purple black, fine flavour, tender flesh, mid-season.
 EARLY LYONS.—Large red.
 EARLY RIVERS.—Fine early black.
 (Also other varieties.)

NECTARINES, Price 1/9 each

GOLDMINE.—Very large, cream flesh, red shaded skin, fine flavour, small stone, very juicy.

NEW BOY.—Large fruit, red where exposed to sun, good flavour.

RASPBERRY—"LLOYD GEORGE"

We have had this extraordinary new variety under observation for some time past.

We have no hesitation in saying that it is the best Raspberry yet raised, and infinitely superior to the many other varieties still being planted. It has fine flavour, good size.

In addition to the usual main crop, it has an extra Autumn crop, borne on cane of current season's growth. Good fruit has been picked right through till middle of May. The fruit of the Autumn and late Summer crops are of superb quality. Only small quantities yet available. Price, 5/- dozen.

ALMONDS.—Filberts, 1/9 each; 18/- doz.
 APRICOTS.—Moorpark, Mansfields, Oullins Early, Heemskirk, 1/9 each; 18/- per doz.
 CURRANTS.—Black, Red, White, 7/6 per doz.
 ENGLISH WALNUTS.—To 2/6 each.
 FIGS.—1/9 each. Several kinds.
 GRAPE VINES.—1/6 each.
 GOOSEBERRIES.—Leading sorts, 7/6 per doz.

LOGANBERRIES.—7/6 per doz.
 MULBERRIES (Black English).—3/- each.
 QUINCES.—Best kinds, 1/9 each; 18/- per doz.
 RASPBERRY CANES.—10/- per 100.
 STRAWBERRIES.—Melba, 7/6 per 100; Abundance, 7/6 per 100.
 STRAWBERRIES (Wilson's Pride).—We can strongly recommend this as a profitable variety, 7/6 per 100.

LEMONS AND ORANGES

Only extra strong trees, with a ball of soil bound in canvas, are sold in these. (Cheaper grades in citrus trees are always unsatisfactory). Price, 5/- and 7/6 each, according to size. Extra large, 10/- each.

Directions.—Plant in a sunny, warm position. When planting place the ball of earth around the roots into the hole, without removing the canvas, which quickly decays after it is covered with soil. If the canvas is taken off, the root system will be disturbed; do not lift up the tree by the stem for the same reason, always handle by holding the ball of soil. The soil should be tramped in firmly after planting.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

ASPARAGUS PLANTS.—2 year old crowns. 10/- per 100.
 CABBAGE PLANTS.—1/6 per 100.
 CALIFLOWER PLANTS.—2/- per 100.
 TOMATO PLANTS.—Ready from September to November, from 1/- per doz.; reduction for 100 or over.

LETTUCE PLANTS.—1/6 per 100.
 ONION PLANTS.—For transplanting, ready August, September, and October, our well-known late-keeping Brown Spanish variety.

FREIGHT OR POSTAGE EXTRA

NON-WARRANTY.—We take the utmost care to supply Seeds, etc., true to name and character, of good germinating strength, and genuine in every way but, owing to changeable climate, influences, different modes of cultivation, and various causes over which we have no control, WE GIVE NO WARRANTY, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, growth, productiveness, or any other matter of any of the seeds, trees, plants and bulbs we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for results. If seeds are not accepted under the above conditions, they must at once be returned.

HIGHER PRODUCTION COST

The cost of new soil and peat has increased owing to increased prices in transport by motor lorry; we use several hundreds of yards annually. Cost of flower pots, freights, packing canvas and paper, wire, fuel and seeds have increased considerably.

The new tax on floral emblems is now operating. We have, however, endeavoured to make prices as reasonable as possible.

It is obvious to all that prices must be adjusted to the new conditions.

Hints on Tree Planting

(See Method of Preparing Holes under Ornamental Trees)

- In planting the tree, first set the tree stake firmly in, partly fill in the holes to the required depth and make ground firm, carefully trim and spread out the roots, if the tree or shrub is without a ball of soil and plant at the proper level on a slight mound thus giving the rootlets a very slight downward tendency, fill in with fine mould and gently shake and regularly firm the soil by treading. When finished off and mulched, 6 to 9 inches of soil should be above the top of the root system of the tree. This work must not be performed when the ground is "sticky" through recent rains.
- Do not plant dry balls. Probably more Evergreens die from this cause than any other. If there is any doubt as to the moistness of the balls of earth, please soak the balls, sewn up as received in canvas, in a tub or pond of water until all air bubbles cease. Carefully lift out, allow to drain and then plant out in the usual way.
- Do not plant in dry borders adjoining walls without first testing the soil and well soaking the dry site, adding rich compost if necessary. Few planters are aware of the "all-the-year-round" dryness of many southern to eastern angles of sheltered walls and buildings not exposed to prevailing rains. Similar conditions also prevail near Pine Trees, Elms and similar moisture-robbing trees.
- Do not plant when the soil is wet and adhesive, better "lay-in" the trees for weeks than plant and tread trees into "sticky" soil.
- Do not plant deeper than the nursery ground line on the "collar" of the tree and allow for sinkage.
- Do not plant in loose soil, but well tread bottom of hole first, making the soil firm as planting proceeds.
- Do not allow stakes or ties to chafe and injure or cut into the bark of the trees.
- Do not expose the roots of trees (especially Evergreens and Conifers) to the drying influence of sun and wind; nothing is more ruinous to tree life.
- Do not lay in Trees, etc., in bundles, as received from the nursery; but get ready beforehand a trench, and when the trees arrive, open one bundle at a time (damp the roots if necessary) and lay them in in such a manner that fine soil is well worked in with all the roots.

CULTIVATION

- Newly-formed plantations of trees must be hoed frequently during the first growing season. It is not generally known that a fine tilth, the result of frequent hoeing, not only cleans and aerates the soil, but acts as a preservative of moisture in the soil, owing to the hoe breaking up the minute capillary tubes, cavities and cracks, through which moisture would otherwise evaporate.
- The Hardest and most Carefully Prepared Trees sometimes fail through careless planting in unmoved or unworked soils, unsuitable environment, or neglect in the cultivation of the surface of the soil during the first Summer after planting. More Newly-Planted Trees are ruined by the latter cause than from any other.
- Suitable mulchings of manure, garden refuse, etc., retain warmth in the soil during winter and moisture (the vehicle of plant food) at all times. It must be remembered that early mulching may be injurious on heavy, cold lands.
- No Turf, Grass or Weeds should be allowed to grow over the roots of Trees, etc., until they are established and growing vigorously, say from 5 to 7 years after planting. Many young Plantations, Orchards and Ornamental Trees are starved by drought at the outset, owing to turf or weeds being permitted to grow around the stems. Turf holds water like a sponge and permits only a small percentage of the Spring and Summer rains to pass through to the soil. This is well illustrated by the following:—

EXTRACT FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Nov., 1900.

Statement by the late Edward Mawley, Esq., of Berkhamstead:—"In order to show the effect of percolation on vegetation, he might state that at Berkhamstead he had two percolation gauges each 3 feet square and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. In March last, he had one of the gauges turfed over, leaving the other bare. The result had been that whereas 9 gallons of rain water had already come through the bare soil gauge since the beginning of May, only about a thimbleful had come through the gauge covered with short grass up to September 25th."



PRICE AND VALUE

Do not compare prices on paper, see the Trees in the Nursery. Tall Trees may be produced cheaply if high cost of transplanting is cut out, but such trees, in many varieties, when dug up and planted, have little in the way of fibrous roots and often many trees fail, leaving gaps in the planting. Therefore it is wise and economical to buy well-grown trees in preference to apparently cheap trees.

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